Jewish children, though in these schools the vernacular has to yield precedence to French. The Alliance maintains two training colleges for teachers *(ecoles normales)* in Paris and Versailles.

In PRUSSIA, in 1931, of the 25,370 Jewish children in elementary schools, 68 per cent attended the ordinary schools, 16 per cent private Jewish schools, and 16 per cent Jewish communal schools; in 1886, the percentage attending Jewish communal schools still amounted to 37-4, and its decrease is largely due to the migration of the Jews from the small towns to the cities—the old schools were closed and, previous to 1933, few new communal Jewish schools were opened. Private Jewish elementary schools are usually preparatory schools.

In 1928-1929, in HUNGARY, 34-7 per cent of the Jewish pupils attended Jewish elementary schools, and in POLAJSTD 17-8. In Lodz, in 1929, of the 21,414 Jewish children attending elementary schools only 577 attended Yiddish, and 199 Hebrew schools. But of the 4857 Jewish children in secondary schools, 2806 (59-8 per cent) attended Jewish schools. In 1929, 49-9 per cent of the pupils taking the matriculation certificate *(matura)* were Jews.

In CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, in 1932-1933, of 49,235 Jewish school-children, only 14-3 per cent attended Jewish schools, most of them with Slovak, Magyar, or German as language of instruction.

In CANADA the schools are run by the religious communities, and the Jews, like the Roman Catholics and Protestants, would be entitled to have their own schools paid for from public funds; so far they have made no use of this right, though there is now a movement in that direction.

In TURKEY, in 1930, there were 28 Jewish schools with 5746 Jewish pupils.

In EGYPT, in 1927-1928,7168 Jews attended the Egyptian schools where the instruction is in Arabic, and 653 the foreign schools, many of which are Jewish (run by the